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Volume XXVI...... No. 12

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

NIBLD'S GARDEN, Broadway .- DANON AND PYTHIAS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. ROWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TRURGS OF THE ROAD

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-PLATING WITH LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-GLANCE AT NEW YORK-TOOPIES.-DEVIL'S OAK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and Evecing Macite Will-Sailes and Tears-Living Com-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broat TOOLE & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, adway. - Brandpian Sords, Dances, Burlesques, &c. -DAY TERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway, Songs

A THEN AUM, Brooklyn. - Woon's Minerages.

New York, Sunday, January 13, 1861.

The News.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn arrived off Charles ton bar yesterday afternoon. She has not visited that port for a hostile purpose, but upon a raission of peace. Reports from Charleston state that the South Carolina authorities had communicated, under a flug of truce, with Major Anderson, but for what purpose had not transpired. Rumors were current that disaffection exists among the garrison, and that a surrender of Fort Sumter is contemplated. It is stated that there was good authority for believing that negotiations are going on with Washington for the surrender of the fort and a cereation of a warlike attitude. It is certain that Col. Havne, on the part of South Carolina and Lieut. Hail, on the part of Major Anderson, have left Charleston for Washington, respectively with proposals and to obtain instructions.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday will be read with unusual interest. The Senate Chamber and galleries and lobbies were occupied at an early hour by a dense throng of spectators auxious to listen to the long expected speech of Mr. Seward upon the perilous condition of the country. The diplomatic corps were also in at tendance. In due time Mr. Seward made his speech, which occupied some three hours in th delivery. A full report of it is given in to-day's paper, and in the editorial columns may be found an analysis of the orator's effort, with such remarks as the occasion suggests. At the conclusion of Mr. Seward's speech the Deficiency Appropria tion bill was discussed, and a resolution was offered enabling Commodore Paulding to accept of a sword and a tract of land given to him by the government of Nicaragua, in acknowledgment o his services in suppressing the Walker filibuster

In the House a resolution was offered calling for information respecting the reported occupation of the federal offices at St. Louis by United States troops, but the republicans refused to entertain it.
A communication was received from the Mississippi delegation announcing the secession of that State from the Union and their withdrawal from Congress. The Navy Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Pryor announced the intention of the minority to oppose all appropriations for the army and navy, in view of the probability of their being employed to coerce seceding States The republicans refused to allow debate upon the subject, and an interesting discussion ensued. It was finally agreed that no debate should take place on the Navy bill, but that when the Army Approprintion bill is taken up it shall be open to dis cussion. The Navy Appropriation bill was accordingly passed. During the ensuing week, therefore, a debate in the House on the crisis will commence, and it has been suggested that, by holding night sessions, the subject may possibly be exhausted in three days.

The steamer Star of the West returned to this port yesterday morning from her unsuccessful attempt to land United States troops at Fort Sumter. The official account of her reception by the South Carolina forces does not differ materially from that heretofore published. Seven teen shots were fired at the steamer, one of which took effect on her port bow, another on her starboard quarter, while a third passed between the smoke stack and the walking beam, but no damage was inflicted, save some splintering of woodwork. The gunnery practice of the assailants is described as having been surprisingly accurate.

A rumor was going the rounds of the city ye erday that five hundred government troops ha been despatched South from Governor's island, but we have reason to believe the whole thing to be a hoax: at all events, some of the persons con nected with the island deny it in the most em phatic mauner, and declare that there is no foun dation for it. There is an order to prevent al persons from visiting the island, so that perhaps such a thing may be on the tapis, but we feel confident that it has not yet taken place.

As we announced yesterday, the steamship Marion, which was taken possession of by the South Carolina authorities, has been surrendered to her owners, and is now on her way to this port, to resume her place in the line to which she belongs. An account of the seizure of the ship i given elsewhere in our columns.

In the Legislature yesterday the resolution of the Assembly providing for a joint special Committee on Federal Relations was discussed and laid on the table. In the Assembly a bill to amend the charter of New York city was introduced-It abolishes the Councilmen, and provides for a Board of sixteen Aldermen, elected for four years, half each second year, after the plan of the Superelection; the Mayor to preside over the Board of Aldermen, and have a casting vote, and a full vote on all appointments; the heads of departments to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen; Messrs. Haws and Bronson to remain In office till their term expires, but all others to go out when their successors are appointed; the city election to be held on the second Tuesday April, and the first election to take place unde the law next April, when Mr. Wood is legislated out of office. The bill was referred to the Com mittee on Cities and Villages. Both houses ad journed till Monday evening.

The Central Park skating pond last evening wa brilliantly illuminated, and many persons skated both by day and night. A large number of sleighing parties visited the Park during the day, ing quite a lively scene. In another column will be found some few remarks on the origin of skating, as well as on the recent improvements made in skates.

The Board of Councilmen made another attempt to effect a permanent organization last evening The democrats, with the exception of Mr. Repper answered to their names, but the republicans con Pinued to absent themselves. It is understood

however, that a President will be chosen on Monday evening, either by the democrats or the opposition. The proposition has been made by the democrats to draw for the presiding officer, and there is no reason to suppose that they will con-tinue to prevent the organization of the Board. They will meet to-morrow at five o'clock.

The steamship North Star arrived at this port last evening from Aspinwall. She brings rather less than a million and a half in specie. There is no news from California, South America, or even from the seat of war in New Granada. The United States sloop-of-war Levant has not been

heard from.

The steamship De Sote, from New Orleans and Havana, with dates from the latter to the 8th inst. arrived here last evening. There is no Havana news of any interest. She brings \$158,140 in

By way of Havana the news of Miramon's defeat is confirmed. Some interesting details will be found in our news columns.

sales embraced about 3,000 bales, in store, closing on the basis of about 12%c., including some lots at 13c. Flour was steady, and in good request; prices were firm and sales active. — Wheat was firm, with an up-ward tendency in prices, and a good export demand. Corn was firmer and tolerably active, including purchases for export. Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$17 a \$17 25, and of new prime at \$13a \$13 1234. Sugars were steady, while sales were light. Coffee was in fair demand, with sales of 800 bags Rio and 1,400 do. Laguayra at steady prices. Freights for grain to Liver pool and London were firmer, while engagements were

Prospect of a Compromise.

The speech of Mr. Seward, delivered in the Senate yesterday, on this great crisis of Union or dissolution, peace or war, is before our readers. We might properly apply to it the old fable of the mountain in labor, were it not that this delivery discloses something more formidable than a mouse. With all its soft and silky professions of forbearance, patience, conciliation and compromise, we apprehend that this speech closes the door of reconciliation, and proclaims coercion as the deliberately chosen policy of the President elect.

Authoritatively introduced to the country as the Premier of Mr. Lincoln's administration there can be no doubt that Mr. Seward, in this speech, has reflected the views of Mr. Lincoln, and indicated the full extent to which he is prepared to go in the way of peace offerings to the South. The burden of this speech is the blessings and the necessity of the Union on the one hand to both sections, and on the other the ruinous encumbrances and calamities of dissolution to all parties concerned but especially to the slave States. In the civil wars resulting from dissolution, they are to suffer the additional horrors of servile insurrections. Upon these advantages and blessings of Union, and these calamities of disunion, Mr. Seward mainly relies for the maintenance and complete restoration of the Union. Conceding, however, the necessity of some repairs of the federal government machinery,

he recognizes the propriety of, and proposes-First-A faithful observance of the Fugitive Slave law, with such modifications of the law as will not oblige private persons to assist in its execution, and as will protect free men from being carried off into slavery. In this propo sition is embraced the repeal of all laws of the States, whether free States or slave States, which relate to this class of persons (negroes) contravening the constitution of the United States or the laws of Congress this repeal includes Northern Personal Liberty bills and Southern police regulations in refe rence to Northern citizens of color, and South ern State laws, present or prospective, conniving at the African slave trade.]

Second-A constitutional amendment forever denying to Congress the power to interfere with slavery in any State.

Third-While he never will, directly or indirectly, give his vote to establish or sanction slavery in any of the Territories, Mr. Seward, after admitting Kansas with her anti-slavery constitution, would be ready to lump and admit all the remaining Territories in two other States, if the thing were practicable and could be done constitutionally.

Fourth-If these measures were practicable he would prefer a different course, to wit:-When "these eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended," and "calmness shall have once more resumed its sway over the public mind, then, and not until then -one two or three years hence"-he says. "I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people to be assembled in pursuance of the constitution, to consider and decide whether any, and what, amendments of the organic national law ought to be made."

Fifth-He is in favor of two Pacific railways (as a lobby compromise), "one of which shall connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the lakes with the harbors on our Western coast."

Having thrown out these propositions, Mr Seward is ready to support the government "in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the public peace, and to maintain and preserve the Union-advising only that it practice, as far as possible, the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation.' This is all. But what does all this signify? I simply signifies the adjournment by the repub lican party of any compromise with the South until these "eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended," say "one, two or three years hence," and in the meantime "a prudent yet energetic" enforcement of the laws

Assuming, then, that the President elect, as the anointed head of the republican party, has spoken through his chosen oracle in the Senate, our suspense is ended touching the chances of Union saving compromise from the republican party in Congress. Mr. Senator Trumbull understood what he was saying when he declared, in the early part of this session, that he had no compromises to make. It is officially decreed now that the republican party have no compromise to offer. It is mankest that Mr. Seward, Mr. Lincoln and the republican party in Congress comprehend but little of the causes or the scope, or the spirit, or the tendencies of this disunion revolution in the South. Mr. Seward treats it as a mere rebellion of "seditions combinations," on account of the election of a republican President, when it is nothing less than a movement of the South for Southern safety against what Southern men believe to be an unscrupulous, fanstical and powerful anti-slavery party about to step into the occupation of the general government.

We now somewhat more clearly comprehend what is before us:-First, nothing in the shape of a compromise. Secondly, the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States with seven, or ten, or perhaps even

fifteen of the States cut off and organized Historical Lessons for Lincoln and under another government; and third, the discovery by Mr. Lincoln, his Cabinet and his party, that satisfactory securities to Southern institutions not at ainable in the Union must be conceded to the Southern confederacy.

freland and the Irish-Smith O'Brien Once More.

There are many among us who enjoy a personal acquaintance with the city of Dublin and who have there heard "the top of the morning to you, yer honor," uttered with a sweet, keen accent, in the manner characteristic of an Irishman, and which delightful brogue is to him, whether at home or abroad, a perpetual letter of introduction announcing the green island of his nativity. It were in vain for him to exclaim, as one of his fellow countrymen once exclaimed, "Shure, yer honor, and I'm a Frenchman." His brogue would contradict him.

Of those who know the City of the Liffey there are, perhaps, none that are not familiar with the Retunda. It is a circular stone building, enclosing a cireular room, at the bead of SacvHle street, and has long been celebrated as the theatre of political stage fights and other exciting scenes which seem so indispensable to Celtic felicity. Well, the Retunda has been a grand centre of attraction for some weeks past, owing to the assemblage there of a number of spirits congenial to Irish independence, half of whom are anxious to gladden the heart of Mr. Smith O'Brien by making him king of his country, while the remainder—thinking that the laurels he earned by his generalship among the cabbages in the Widow Malone's garden are quite a sufficient reward for him in the evening of his life-propose making Marshal MacMahon, of the French army. king of Ireland instead. We have here two distinct parties, equally disaffected. The one is the Gallicising party, with sympathies decidedly French, and aspirations in accordance. These are the men who, having been much struck with the beautiful sweetness of MacMahon's cast of countenance when they or their deputation went to present him with a sword, have since engaged themselves in tracing his pedigree to Brian Born and one of the largest of the once famous Irish giants, and who are now clamoring for him to step on the carpet which is to lead to the Irish throne. The other party is highly national, and, instead of having French sympathies, it has decided antipathies against any such invasion as the admirers of MacMahon are so eager for. At the head of this patriotic band stands Mr. Smith O'Brien, the great martyr in his country's cause. We hear him solemnly rebuking the Gallicising faction in language which is creditable to himself and his flock. He believes that an invasion of Ireland by the French would be of no advantage to the cause of Irish independence. His knowledge of the French as liberators does not lead him to think they would prove themselves as unselfish and single minded as some of their partisans would make believe. They might, if placed in power, treat Ireland as they treated Venice and Poland; and what would be the Irish gain then? At any rate, the French would not be with them always; and when the French left poor old Ireland would be worse off than ever, and misrastrue! would be the general lament of the finest "pisantry" in the world. Moreover, it is highly probable that, in the event of a French army landing in

land would soon be rebaptized in the blood flowing from domestic strife. Mr. Smith O'Brien has paid the penalty of former folly by so much personal suffering that he talks much more like a man of sense than he did before his capture in the midst of the greens cultivated by the Widow Malone; and, compared with four-fifths of the fanatics of the Rotunda agitation, he is a philosopher. That unity of feeling which is necessary to secure national independence does not exist in Ireland. Ireland North differs as much from Ireland South as our own Northern States differ from the South. The country is split into two contending factions, and the bitterness which exists between these is all the more extreme, all the more hostile and hopeless, because it springs from a question of religion. What hate can equal religious hate, and where are the limits beyond which religious fanaticism will hesitate to go? Slavery has been made a religious question in our own country, and we already see some of the results which, if not arrested by a pacificatory spirit and measures of compromise, harbinger the terrible and calamitous tragedy which must inevitably blight us forever in this, the strong

Ireland, the Irish Protestants would remain en

masse loyal to the British crown, and that Ire-

and early manhood of our national existence. Whether the Irish had MacMahon or O'Brien for their king, one-half of the population would be equally rebellious against his majesty. If he were MacMahon, who is, we are told, a true Catholic, he would be preached against by every parson in the North, and more or less reviled by every believer in the glorious and pious memory of the conqueror of the Boyne. If he were O'Brien, who professes to be a good Protestant, he would be excommunicated by every parish priest in the kingdom as a heretic. and brickbats enough would be hurled at his devoted head. Such a state of things could not last long. Ireland would be in a chronic state of anarchy more desperate than that under which the Mexicans are suffering, or than threatens Naples or our own land.

Let the Irish understand that, however much they may believe their country to have been sold by Castlereagh or downtrodden by England, she has done them the service of keeping them apart where collision would have been death. They, from the state of feeling in the two sections of their island, are incapable of governing themselves, and they will find it by far the better policy to bear the evils that they have than fly to others that they know not of: for assuredly they are better in every way under British rule than ever they were, or are likely to be, when in the possession of their socalled independence.

HELPER'S LECTURE TO COME OFF.-It an nears that the author of the "Impending Crisis" has recovered from his recent disappointment, and has resolved to deliver his lecture upon the "Two Systems of Labor" on to-morrow evening. Helper has made one great point. He has satisfied the community that he really exists, that he is not ac impalpable myth, gotten up by the philosophers of Spruce street, and now he will probably have a large andience. Two shillings to see the identical Helper may be, without disrespect, termed absolutely dog chesp.

Mr. Seward's speech, in which he advises the country to wait for one, two or three years before anything is done to restore peace and harmony to the antagonistic sections, while revolution rushes on like a torrent, suggests the picture of a man waiting on the bank of the Mississippi till its waters flowed off, in order to allow him to pass over. The river will continue to flow, and the revolution will con tinue to roll on. Louis Philippe and his responsible minister, feeling secure in the fortified strongholds in and around Paris. and relying upon the strength of their mighty army and navy, adopted the waiting policy i 1848. They would make no concessions till the revolution was successful. They then offered more than would have satisfied the people at first; but they were answered in tones of thunder, "It is too late." So, we fear, will it be with the new President elect and his Premier. They will be sorry they had made concessions when it was too late. Mr. Seward makes a powerful argument in favor of the Union. and points out the horrors of civil and border war; but he proposes nothing to save the one or prevent the other. His own speech, therefore, is the most complete condemnation of the lame and impotent conclusion at which he arrives. Without sacrifice, or loss, or danger, or dishonor to the Northern States, he could have presented a bill which would have been adopted by both houses, and would have settled the whole question. He has done nothing of the kind, and hope seems to have bidden fare well to Congress.

In this impending crisis, on whose solution the future weal or woe of the country depends, two men-Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward-hold its destiny in their hands, as the Duke of Wellington and Sin Robert Peel controlled the fate of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irelend" in the year 1829, when civil war was looming up in such formidable proportions as to appal even "the hero of a hundred fights," whose intrepid firmness in danger gained for him the soubriquet of "the Iron Duke." History has been defined to be "philosophy teaching by example;" but this lesson from the modern history of our own Anglo-Saxon race in the mother country is instructive in an eminent

The bold and brave way in which the peril was met in Old England did more to immortal ize the victor of Waterloo than all the battles he ever won, and it is also the broad pedestal on which rests the lasting fame of Sir Robert Peel, his colleague at the head of the government. Happy would it be for Lincoln and Seward, and happy for the country, if they only solved the difficulty now before them in the same heroic manner. The loss of one-third of the British empire was then at stake; the loss of one-third of the United States now tremble in the balance-with justice and peace in one scale, and the dread alternative of civil war in

For centuries the people of Ireland had been wronged by England, and one great element of injustice was that the Catholics, who constituted the great bulk of the population, were treated as slaves and pariahs, their religion banned, and none who professed it permitted to represent the country in Parliament or hold any ofattempt of Ireland two years before to throw off the British yoke by revolution, the Irish Parliament was induced, by bribes in money. in titles and in offices, to commit felo de se, and vote the annihilation of its own independent existence. The Catholic bishops and Catholic laymen of influence were quieted and persuaded o connive at the abolition of the Irish Legisla ture, and the establishment of a legislative union with England, by the promise of the emancipa tion of their creed from the intolerant restrictions placed upon it. But when Ireland was secured in the union, and her limited independence absorbed by the sister country, the pronise was forgotten, faith was broken, and it was necessary for years to keep down the indignant people from rising in rebellion by means of insurrection acts, disarming acts, and other coercion laws. A systematic agitation, which kept within the law, and professed only to influence public opinion in a legitimate way. was set on foot in favor of Catholic emancipe tion, and became at last most formidable. It was backed by the whig party in Parliament, who claimed equal rights for Catholics, but was opposed to the uttermost by the tory party, who nsisted on "Protestant ascendancy in church and State" as part and parcel of the revolution of 1688. In the front ranks of this latter party were the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. A general election of members of Parliament was held on this issue, and the result was the triumph of the tories. The distinguished Canning, who had been Prime Minister, and and proposed Catholic emancipation in Parliament, was defeated by the party of Peel and Wellington, both of whom had refused to take office in his Cabinet because he was known to be favorable to that measure, and, according to constitutional usage, he was compelled to resign, and shortly after died of "a broken heart." In England, in modern times, the sovereign is supposed to have no party predilections, and has no power; the responsible adviser of the Crown is the real ruler for the time being. The King, obeying the indications of the popular will, summoned to his councils the Duke of Wellington, who, in view of the storm that threatened the country, associated with himself in the Cabinet Sir Robert Peel as his most trusty friend. Sir Robert was prudent, and in some respects his genius resem bled that of Mr. Seward. He was cold, calcu lating and clear headed, but a man of expe diency when statesmanship demanded the acrifice of consistency. The difference be-

great statesman, the other is a politician. The advent of Wellington and Peel to power, o well known to be inimical to the claims o the Catholics, was the signal for an increase in the violence of the agitation. O'Connell and the priests ruled the roast. Passive resistance was everywhere offered to the laws, on the ground that the people could not choose representatives in Parliament of their own croed. Their action very much resembled the proceedings in some of our Southern States. The excitement was tremendous: civil war reemed inevitable; and though England had a large standing army in Ireland, it was doubted whether it could be relied on for co ereing the people for such a cause, a very large proportion of the troops being Irish Cathelies themselves.

tween the two men appears to be, that one was

What were the Wellington Cabinet to do under these circumstances? By the advice of

Sir Robert Peel the Duke came to the resolu tion of proposing Catholic emancipation in Purliament, the Duke himself to offer the measure in the House of Lords, Sir Robert in the Commons. Whatever the Duke once decided upon doing be did characteristically. He resolved that there should be no balfway insufficiency or hesitation about the act. As concession was to be made, it should be made fully and freely, so as to satisfy all, and leave no rankling vestiges behind. In proposing the bill in the House of Peers he used these memorable words :- " My lords. I am one of those who have probably passed more of my life in war than most men, and principally, I may say, in civil war, too; and I must say this, that if I could avoid by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached. I would sacrifice my life in order to do it?

Such was Indeed, near being the sacrifice for while Protestant societies wept over "the lost consistency" of England's greatest captain Lord Winchelsea assailed him with such violence that the Duke challenged him, and a duel took place, which, however, had not a fatal termination.

And what did Peel sacrifice: His anti-Ca tholic principles, which were so strong that he was nicknamed "Orange Peel," and he lost the force of twenty years consistency. It was under these disadvantages that he introduced the very measure he had so long opposed. It required great moral courage, but he was equal to the emergency. "He believed, with the Duke of Wellington, that the danger of civil war was imminent, and that such an event was mmeasurably a greater evil than that of surrendering the boasted constitution of 1688." He held that the character of public men for consistency, bowever precious, is not to be directly opposed to the common weal, and that "principle" must give way to "expediency." He did not wait for one, two or bree years.

The bill passed both houses of Parliament in month; justice was rendered, civil war was averted, the union between Great Britain and Ireland was preserved by conciliation, and Peel's party were henceforth known, not as tories, but "conservatives." thus created a new party, which saved the country and ruled it for many years. It was this timely measure which, twenty years after, bound Ireland to Great Britain in 1848. The Catholic clergy had won religious liberty, and they opposed an armed struggle for independence so effectually that the attempt at revolution proved an utter failure.

Such was the noble and suggestive example of patriotism and statesmanship presented to Lincoln and Seward for their adoption. The compact of the constitution had been violated by the North. The South was in a state of revolution. It demanded equality and protection in the Union, or the alternative of breaking it up by peaceful secession. Civil war was imminent. The President elect and his Prime Minister ought to have thrown party ties to the winds, in order to save the country by liberal concessions to the slave States, and they would have created a great conservative party with a long lease of power. Lincoln occupies a position analogous to that of the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Seward plays the part of of Sir Robert Peel as adviser of the President. Had they pronounced at once, before it was too late, in favor of generous conciliation, all would be well. Neither their obligations to party, nor the sacrifices they are called to make, are so great as in the case of the English statesmen, whilst the stake is more than equal. But they have not the moral courage and the nerve to follow the precedent set them by such illustrious men. Are they prepared to brave the terrors of civil war for an unconstitutional platform?

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN CONTROVERSY-A NEW CHARTER WANTED .- The controversy between Mr. Platt, the Mayor's City Chamberlain. and Mr. Devlin, Alderman Peck's (Acting Mayor) City Chamberlain, came to an issue in the Common Pleas Court on Friday, when Judge Hilton ordered the former gentleman to be confined in the county jail until he delivers up the books and papers of the office to Mr. Devlin.

It is a lamentable thing to see the affairs of the city government-if a government it can be called-thus bandied about between officials and legislatures and courts, never settled and never stable.

It is just this kind of management on the part of the selfish politicians that has brought on the present national crisis, and it is high time there was an end of it. We are now involved in a most unpleasant snarl in this city between Comptrollers, Chamberlains, Mayors, Supervisors and Aldermen, while, at the same time, the city and county finances - amounting to some eleven millions in the year-are knocked about like a shuttlecock. The Mayor hits them with one battledore, and the Aldermen knock them back again with another. The Comptroller has his blow at them, and the Chamberlain has his; the Supervisors are also in the play; so that between them all the people have no security whatever for the funds of the city. They are reported to be in one bank to-day. and in another to-morrow, while the truth is that they are absolutely safe in none, and the metropolis may at any time become bankrupt. What between the conflict of authority assumed by the various officials, the grasping spirit which animates them all, and the attempts to rob the chief executive of half his power and a portion of his term of office, it were far better that no form of municipal government existed at all. There is but one remedy for this deplorable state of things, and that is a new charter, framed by intelligent citizens, and adopted by the peop! . It is quite evident that no amount of tinkering, peddling and squab bling will be of the least use. We must start afresh with a new organization of the municipal government.

FAREWELL CONCESS BY MADAME ANNA BISHOP .- This opular cantatrice has made arrangements for an extended tour, and will give a farewell concert at Irving Hall next Friday evening. Madame Bishop will be assuited by Signora Frezzolini and other distinguished artists.

The inauguration of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Harmssung, Pa., Jan. 12, 1861. The Wide Awakes and military have made arrange ments for a civic and military parade on the inaugura ien of Governor Curtin. The military are to have the brade in the morning, and the Wide Awakes their's in be evening.

Мохиомику, Ala., Jan. 12. 1861. The venerable and eminent Bishop Cobb, of the Episcopsi dioce s of Alabama, died yesterday.

## NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Talk About Enlisting Against the South-The Doctrine of Eternal Antagonisms between the North and South Proclaimed in the Senate-Reply of the Democratic Senators-Amendment to the City Charter, de., de. ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1861.

Every particle of news from the South is sought after the morning papers of the difficulty between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombe created quite a sensation; but one feeling was manifested amongst democrats as well as republicans, and that was one of condemnation of Toombs, and that Gen. Scott could not, at this moment, afford to notice the secession Senator. His country had too great claims upon him at this moment for him to en-

gage in any personal quarrel.

A number of the leading republicans are seriously contemplating the subject of tendering their services to the government, to assist in putting down rebellion in the South. Among the number is Speaker Littlejohn, who declares bimself in readiness to buckle on his

who declares number in resumes to believe in the word when the hour for work arrives. The irrepressible conflict of to-day has been over the resolutions to appoint a Joint Committee on Federal Re-lations. The debate took a wide range, and was princi-

lations. The debate took a wide range, and was principally upon Robinson's resolutions. If Colvin made a stormy speech in favor of compromise and concilliation, and wanted to see the republicans now take the stand as that the country can see who is responsible for the destruction of this glorious country.

Senator Hammond replied in a regular irrepressible conflict speech, with an impending crisis, stating his position and declaring that of the principles of the republican party to be such that, if we believe the truth of the assertions made, all hope for peace is gone, and that, too, forever. He declared that this discussion now going on throughout the country was only a part and parcel of the contest for freedom throughout the world; and, as proof of his position, cited the revolution that is now and has been going on in the nations of Europe for the past year. The republican party went into the late contest upon a principle, and were successful; and they would not now give up one lota of those principles, even if the Union could not one lots of those principles, even if the Union could no

one lota of those principles, even if the Union could not be saved in any other way. This, as well us all other nations, are now moving on to work out their destiny; and the centroversy between the North and South is an external antagonism, because a licensed system of slavery is brought face to face with freedom, and the only barrier to prevent the North to settle it by armed forces is the barrier that has been erected by the constitution, that legalizes slavery where it now exists; but he would say to the Senator that the republican party would not allow one more foot of save Territory. If the republican party would have to go down in support of that doctrine, then it mais go down. This was the question settled at the last election, and if the Union could only be saved by the republican party compremising their principle, then the Union would not be preserved, and let it be dissolved. Such was the principle and the destiny of the party, and they may as well say it now as to wait longer; they had kept silent too long already.

Mr. Colvin replied that the sentiments uttered by the Senator proved that the fears of the South as to the intentions of the North were correct. He had owned to all the accusations that had been made against the party. If the opinions expressed by the Senator are those of the republican party of the North, then the Union is already dissolved, and there is no longer any begs. Should that doctrine be insisted upon, every Southern State would leave the confederacy, and there would no longer be any hope of reconstruction; and when the gentleman again crossed the ocean, instead of being received and welcomed as an American citizen, he would be laughed and sconfed at. There would be no American flag floating there to protect him. If the Senator would consider carefully the events that are transpiring in Europe he would see that it was the dectrine of non-intervention that was working out them for the complete of the protection of Europe, and it was that doctrine that enabled Garibaldi to drive

that his, rather than Senator Hammond's, were the feelings of the masses.
Senator Goss next took the floor, declaring that if the other side wished to preserve the country flow must throw down their abstract principles and meet the men engaged in treason at the South with the musket; it was the only way to restore peace, and the zooner they decided to take that course the better.

Senator Ramsey said that he thought the subject had taken too wide a range upon this subject. The question was simply upon making the two committees on federal relations a joint committee.

Senator Spinola said that he regretted to see that this discussion had taken so wide a range. He had hoped that no such sentiments would have been uttered here. He had had good reasons himself to hope that one sentiment would prevail here, but he would say to

Senator Spinola said that he regretted to see that this discussion had taken so wide a range. He had hoped that no such sentiments would have been uttered here. He had had good reasons himself to hope that one sentiment would prevail here, but he would say to the republican Senators that if they were going to descend to the abolition ravings of Horace Greeley and his associates, then they might go and fight it out themselves, and they would find before they got through with it that they would have more than they could attend to. The democracy would not assist them in any such crusade. That party had always responded to the call of their country, and if the republican party undertook to carry out such incendiary views as have been uttered by the Senator on this floor, they will find that the people will take care of them at the next election. If the democracy could unite with them to preserve the country in no other way than upon the fanatical opinions uttered here, then he would say that they could not expect their assistance. Like Senator Colvin's, his remarks were a severe rebuke to the irrepressible doctrines uttered by Senator Hammond.

The movement in the Senate this morning was the first that has taken place that could furnish a correct index to the Senators occupying seats in that body; but as the most rabid republican members of the House first gave utterance to their sentiments, and expressed so rabid views, that it disgusted the world the platform that he will occupy as associate editor of the New York Timez, a position that he is to fill after the first day of May next, it is to be hoped that a more conservative course will be taken by the balance of the republicans who are wearing Senatorial robes. The speech of Hammond was probably the ablest speech, in an oratorical point of the New York Timez, a position that he is to fill after the first day of May next, it is to be hoped that a more conservative course will be taken by the balance of the republicans have out-Heroded Gerrison, and we are told th

urging it on instead of adopting measures that will bring peace to the country.

Mr. Birdsall introduced a bill in the House to day to amend the charter of the city of New York. The bill is ene of ex-Alderman Mott's schemes, and abolishes the clower branch of the Common Council, and has only sixtoen Aldermen, to hold their office four years, the Mayor to be the President of the Board. It leaves the Corporation Counsel and Comptroller in office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected, but abolishes the Mayor and Commen Council and fixes their election in April next. In introducing the bill Mr. Birdsall said he did not wish to be understood as endorsing it. Senator Robertson has again introduced his Oyster bill—a measure that a large portion of his constituents are deeply interested in.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Athany, Jan. 12, 1861 Mr. HAMMON's reported favorably to amend the act securing to creditors a just division of the estates of debters

Mr. Ramses (for the consideration of the Senate) report. ed to amend the bill relating to divorces.

The following bills were introduced:--By Mr. Rossessov-Making the planting of egators in

any waters of the State, except on natural water beds. free to all citizens. Mr. LAWRENCE objected to the introduction of the bill yesterday, and it was introduced on previous notice.

By Mr. Finno-Reserving the steamboat plers wholly to the use of steamers, and prohibiting the assignments of berths for vessels therent.

Mr. Rasser presented petitions for the aid of the State

to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Mr. Convin called from the table the resolution of the Assembly requesting the Senate to appoint a joint committee on federal relations, and spoke in favor of the rese

Mr. HARROND made a long argument against the rose